Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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Kennedy's Speech: HUMAN EVENTS has canvassed a number of military men as to the value of the Kennedy speech. The following is the consensus:

They think that from the standpoint of talking to the American people, the speech was good. It told them the situation was definitely serious—though whether the electorate needed this warning is doubtful. Few people we have talked to have had any illusions about the dangers inherent in the Berlin crisis.

On the other hand, military leaders are dubious about the speech's impact upon Khrushchev. The United States Government has talked firmly before and then weakened.

The military add that an increase in our ground forces of a couple hundred thousand men is peanuts. Three million—or six million—men in uniform would throw no fear into Khrushchev, who is confident that he, not we, would win any non-nuclear war on European soil.

There is only one type of warfare that Khrushchev fears and that is nuclear war, say the military. "Why"—they ask—"didn't JFK make it clear that a nuclear retaliation would be our reaction to Communist violation of existing agreements regarding Berlin? Instead of talking about the obsolescent B-47's, why didn't he announce acceleration, so much desired by the Air Force, of the B-70 production program. Why," they continue, "didn't he say that nuclear testing would be immediately resumed?"

Statements of this kind, say the military, would have impressed Khrushchev. They also say there is only one type of psychological warfare that would alarm Khrushchev: the offensive. Authorities on the Communist mentality would like to see the Administration—day after day—remind satellite and neutral peoples of the one-way movement of population. It is exclusively a flight from communism, never in the other direction.

They would like to hear the Kennedy Administration continuously, repetitiously, demand a plebiscite for all of Germany to be conducted by the United Nations. The same for Korea, Viet Nam—and for all of the satellite countries.

Why is the West always in the defensive posture? Why are our leaders fearful of hurting the tender feelings of Khrushchev and Mao?

Among conservative members of Congress, the unanimous reaction to JFK's proposal to step up defense expenditures was: "We'll vote them instantly. But how can the President keep on asking for newer and bigger non-defense spending programs? Why doesn't he propose drastic cutbacks in domestic spending? How can the President believe we can eat our cake and have it too?"

Press Reaction: Editorial comments on the day after Kennedy's speech tended toward the favorable; after that—second thoughts coming through—they became more critical.

An example is the comment of the San Francisco *Chronicle*—whose attitudes are usually liberal Republican.

Said the *Chronicle*:

"Mr. Kennedy didn't radiate the confidence that was present so recently in his campaign speeches. He didn't have the strength of FDR's leadership nor Harry Truman's . . . . Leadership was what was missing. What the Nation saw was a young man requesting their support, asking for their prayers, and promising bomb shelters to hide in. What is needed is some of the confidence of a Roosevelt, a Churchill, a de Gaulle.

"The clarion call to arm does not include complaints about how heavy the trumpet is, or the difficulty of reaching the high note. And this is what we get from Mr. Kennedy . . . .

"He is perfectly correct that his responsibilities and burdens are unbelievable in their magnitude. No thoughtful persons would say otherwise. Yet he chose to run and was elected. The President now asks the American people to assume certain burdens, personal and financial, for which he did not campaign. If he wants them to do so without complaint, it is for him to set the first example.

"Our greatest National asset is our shining mantle of confidence. Put on that mantle and wear it, Mr. Kennedy!"

Berlin: Our European correspondent writes from Vienna that Europe is girding itself for the expected "Big Show" which will occur in the fall. If the West proves adamant, European opinion-leaders feel certain the Soviet dictator will cave in and ask the British to provide a "face saving device." Diplomats returning from Moscow say Red generals are opposed to the risk of a shooting war. They go along with Comrade K on sabre rattling and threatening gestures—but only up to the point of war.

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The East German situation is getting worse for the Reds. East Germans have never been so close to rebellion. What stops them? The fear that the USA and Great Britain will let them down as they let down the Hungarians. The Red press in Moscow said West Germany had sent two divisions surreptitiously to Berlin. As written, the story is not true. But 5,000 German commandos were sent and are there.

No Funds—No Fun: A July 26 story in the *Wall Street Journal* reports that the Kennedy Administration's new depressed areas program "has angered some Agriculture Department officials, who had hoped for a bigger aid-dispensing role for themselves." About all the US Department of Agriculture can do now is approve the plans of so-called rural depressed areas. Others hand out the money.

Actually, seven government agencies are taking part in the program under the general supervision of Department of Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges and Commerce's brand-new Area Redevelopment Administration—headed by former Pennsylvania Labor Commissioner William L. Batt, Jr.

The participating agencies are the USDA, Commerce, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Small Business Administration and the Departments of Labor, Interior and Health, Education and Welfare.

Thus far, about a fourth of the nation has been classified as depressed by the Commerce Department—225 urban counties, 468 rural counties and 48 Indian reservations. This adds up to 741 areas —or roughly one-fourth of the 3,072 counties in the US.

Because there are so many agencies involved, it is expected that bureaucratic squabbling will keynote the whole experiment—each agency trying to claim credit for spending someone else's money.

Gassville, Ark., Gets $160,000: The Kennedy Administration has unveiled Community No. 1 to be benefitted by the new $394-million depressed areas law—the technical name of which is the Area Redevelopment Act.

Gassville, Arkansas, population 233, is getting a shirt-making plant which will employ 1,000 persons from a four-county area and will have an annual payroll of some $2.5 million.

Was the act responsible for providing the 1,000 jobs? Not at all.

The negotiations between the Mar-Bax Shirt Company and the four counties began several years ago; last November voters of two of the counties passed a $535,000 bond issue to build the shirt-making plant.

After passage of the bond issue, it was discovered that a water system costing $160,000 was needed. Since the benefitted area had eagerly agreed to put up $535,000 to get the 1,000 jobs, it is reasonable to believe that it would have provided the additional $160,000.

But meanwhile the Area Redevelopment law had been passed and Federal agencies were eager to get credit for providing jobs. Local leaders were equally eager to get Federal money. Result: Uncle Sam made an outright grant of $129,000 and a loan of $31,000 at low government interest rates to pay for the waterworks.

Government press releases are ballyhooing this as Accomplishment No. 1 by JFK's depressed areas legislation.

• In answer to the above story, letters will come asserting that the Federal grant of $129,000 had to be made to provide the $160,000 water system since Gassville, the little village in which the shirt factory was built, was within $31,000 of its legal debt limit.

But the two-county bond deal which provided the $535,000 was not legally possible when the Mar-Bax Shirt Company plant was first proposed. That obstacle was overcome when the area leaders went to the legislature and got permissive legislation passed. Had it been necessary to get another new law passed to get the waterworks by means of a two-county bond or tax levy for the required $160,000, you can be sure they would have done that, too.

But the Area Redevelopment law has changed the direction of activity. From now on, local energy will be directed toward getting Federal money instead of finding the means by which the benefitted area itself can pay the cost.

Gagging the Right: Few on Capitol Hill doubt that a recently leaked memorandum, prepared and sent to the Pentagon by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright, was something more than a call for the Administration to crack down on so-called "extremist" positions within the military. Many here believe that the Fulbright document is part of a concerted campaign, already initiated by the New York *Times*, columnist Marquis Childs and the *Reporter*, to silence legitimate views regarding the Communist menace which ofttimes run cross-current to the liberal bloc in both the Congress and the Administration.

Of particular concern to a number of Congressmen is the question of how Fulbright's personal memo, prepared with a staff member of his own Foreign Relations Committee, but which was not approved by that group, has become Pentagon policy.

Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) declared the memo "constitutes a serious blow to the security of the United States, and is all the more alarming because the move originated, according to press reports, in a committee of the United States Senate."

While the news reports have emphasized that the document calls for a silencing of military men opposed to Kennedy's domestic views, what has been

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glossed over is that the memo demands an investigation of such respected and scholarly organizations as the Institute for American Strategy, the Foreign Policy Research Institute of Pennsylvania, and the Richardson Foundation which has supported the FPRI.

According to leaks in the press, Fulbright has demanded to know just what relationship the IAS and the FPRI have with the National War College. The IAS, organized in 1955 in Chicago and financed by over 100 American corporations, has had the following connections with the War College: last year it co-sponsored a summer seminar for reserve officers here in Washington and this year the War College used a book published by the Institute called *American Strategy for the Nuclear Age*. Among some of the book's contributors are such "extremists" as J. Edgar Hoover and Hanson W. Baldwin, military writer for the New York *Times*.

The FPRI was also organized in 1955 and includes among its supporters not only the Richardson Foundation but the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. In 1959 the FPRI established the War College's first strategy seminar on communism, and in 1960 it brought such speakers to the seminar as Dr. Henry Kissinger, a Harvard professor and now one of the President's advisers, and Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Moreover, Fulbright's own Senate Foreign Relations Committee commissioned the FPRI to publish a study of US foreign policy toward Western Europe in 1959. The study was praised by Fulbright at the time. And Robert Strausz-Hupe, Chairman of the FPRI and author of *Protracted Conflict*, was invited by Fulbright to appear before his committee this March.

The attacks against the FPRI and the IAS curiously enough did not originate with Fulbright. The first open assault against the FPRI came from the March issue of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, which has expressed the liberal viewpoint *vis-a-vis* Russia. The Communist *Worker* made a similar attack on the IAS July 23.

Congress: Crises in foreign affairs, plus President Kennedy's request for military build-up money, threaten to delay adjournment of Congress much beyond what many members had been hoping.

Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.) says that the legislative program now foreseeable indicates September 1 as the probable date when the legislators can consider their year's work finished. Then, he says, it will be time to take another look at the general situation and determine if adjournment is advisable.

Some Senators are reported believing Congress should stay here as a steadying influence on the White House. Senator George D. Aiken (R.-Vt.) has stated that a wait-and-see attitude is being induced by "some apprehension" about the Administration's course in international affairs.

Senator Spessard L. Holland (D.-Fla.) partly agreed with the Vermont Republican, but Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) disagreed, and, with reference to foreign affairs, noted, "We can always be called back."

Electoral College: In the campaign to make the Electoral College more equitable, help has come from an unexpected Democratic source—former President Harry Truman. In a letter to Senator Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.), Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, Truman advocated that electors represent a state's congressional districts, with two electors chosen at large. This follows very closely the lines of the Mundt-Coudert bill, generally deemed the most desirable reform.

Said Truman: "The Electoral College was first devised to protect the small States from dominance by the larger States, as for example, Delaware and Rhode Island from being dominated by Virginia and New York. The problem we face today is that of the emergence of the big cities into political overbalance, with the threat of imposing their choices on the rest of the country."

Bridges: The ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations, Committee, Styles Bridges (N.H.), has sharply criticized the Administration's announced intention of setting up diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia.

Bridges scoffed at the idea that this country would gain an important "listening post." He said that about all an American Embassy could hear would be the "bleating of sheep, the whinnying of vast herds of wild Mongolian ponies, the lowing of cattle and whatever musical notes the yaks may emit."

The senior Senate Republican also denounced the argument that recognition and admission to the United Nations of Outer Mongolia is justified to win Soviet approval of Mauretania's admission. "I don't like deals with the Soviets," said Bridges. "We always seem to come out the losers on such deals."

Many opposed to such a deal have pointed out that Nationalist China would be sure to veto Outer Mongolia's admission to the UN and that this in turn might cause the 14 African nations which abstained on the Red China question before the UN last year to retaliate by voting to seat the Red government this September.

Bridges criticized recognition of Outer Mongolia, which is 10,000 miles away from the United States, "while at the same time we virtuously sever diplomatic relations with a nearby Caribbean country [the Dominican Republic] which has committed no unfriendly acts toward the United States."

Captive Nations: President Kennedy's belated call for a Captive Nations Week is termed by anti-

CLIFFORD E. BOWMAN, Professor of History and Political Science, Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa: "I have found HUMAN EVENTS of inestimable value in my current courses of National Government and State Governments."

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Communist exile leaders as "cruelly hypocritical." After rising pressure from Republicans and Democrats alike, the President recently issued a short statement to the press from Hyannis Port urging support of the "just aspirations of all people for national independence and freedom."

For the first time since its inception in 1959, the proclamation failed to specifically call for freedom for the Communist-controlled states behind the Iron Curtain.

The first proclamation was issued by President Eisenhower on July 17, 1959. It condemned the "imperialistic policies of Communist Russia [which] have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation of the national independence of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam and others . . ."

A similar proclamation was issued last year keyed to the Red-dominated states of the world. Anti-Communist leaders were hoping for a similarly strong stand this year.

But the Kennedy proclamation, without any reference to communism, Soviet imperialism or the Red-controlled satellite nations, left exile leaders in this country shattered. A chief Hungarian leader, who fought the Communists in the abortive 1956 uprising, told HUMAN EVENTS:

"It is impossible to measure the damage this has done to our cause. It has shown only too well that the President has written off Eastern Europe and the satellite nations as lost, that the Administration accepts the puppet governments in those states as representative of the people."

Capitol Camera: Soviet Deputy Premier Alekei N. Kosygin told a recent conference of Russian scientists that "science and technology in advanced capitalist countries are developing at a rapid rate," while Soviet scientists "concern themselves with problems that have no theoretical or practical significance." As a partial remedy, Kosygin urged a greater exchange of scientific information among Communist and non-Communist countries.

• *Large numbers of Texas Democrats switched to the GOP on a permanent basis during the Tower campaign. Last week in Littlefield, Texas,* 120 *Democrats and independents met and decided to become registered Republicans to "secure and retain conservative platforms and candidates from the precinct level to President." In* 1952 *the Texas GOP was so small that the Eisenhower and Taft forces waged their delegation battle in a small frame building.*

• Nebraska Democrats are grumbling about the appointment of Jack D. Obbink to be US Marshal. He made news last year as State Director of Aeronautics by piloting Robert Kennedy to Kansas City in a state-owned plane. He was fired by a Republican interim Governor because he was unable to justify the flight as "state business."

• *New bumper sticker now appearing on autos parked around the Capitol: "I Miss Ike."*

Red China Resolution: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week passed by 16 to 0 a resolution proposing that Congress go on record opposing recognition and admission to the United Nations of Communist China. A similar resolution introduced by Majority Leader Mansfield and Minority Leader Dirksen had been held up since May 3 by the open opposition of the Committee's chairman, J. William Fulbright, with *sub rosa* support from the Administration, which has been wavering on its position on Red China's entry into the UN.

Dirksen got the new resolution out of Committee by threatening to offer its contents as an amendment to the foreign aid bill. The Illinois legislator could have embarrassed the Administration, when arguing for such an amendment, by recalling remarks by those in the Kennedy Cabinet who, in the past, have favored recognition of Red China.

Fulbright insisted there was no "urgency" for the measure since Congress has adopted a similar resolution 18 times before, but backers of the resolution insist it is necessary for two reasons: (1) the Administration has not been firm on its position on recognition, and (2) if the rest of the world realizes that the whole US Congress is opposed to recognition, this may have some bearing in September on the UN's debate about Red China membership.

The Appeasers: American military authorities are annoyed and a bit worried regarding the latest tactic of England's large army of pacifist appeasers. A pacifist organization in the UK has published a guidebook to US and British hydrogen bomb bases, missile sites and bomber bases. There were 19 Thor missile sites mapped out for the appeasers to harass.

What worries the authorities is not so much that the appeasers have the locations—which the Russians undoubtedly have—but that pacifists now have a blueprint for organized meddling in our strategic operational affairs. Sir Edmund Huddleston, Royal Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, said that "nobody should publish this. It certainly does not help this country."

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The Fight Against Petrilloism

Mutiny In The Musicians Union

REBELLION to tyrants is obedience to God —so went the motto on Jefferson's seal. Today, this country is witnessing such a rebellion in New York City.

Led by a group of Single-Engagement orchestra leaders, the controversy centers around the American Federation of Musicians' refusal to recognize the orchestra leaders as employers —even though the courts have judged them employers with responsibilities to pay social security and old age benefit taxes—and even though their creative salesmanship provides the bulk of employment for full-time musicians. The story behind this aphorism is at once intriguing and repelling.

In contrast with these Single-Engagement orchestras, Steady-Engagement orchestras in New York—and in many other cities—account for but a small percentage of the live music industry. The three New York television networks employ a total of 195 musicians on a steady basis; Radio City Music Hall employs 50; night clubs such as the Latin Quarter, Copacabana and El Morocco, and hotels such as the Waldorf Astoria, Plaza and St. Regis, employ a total of 400 musicians on a steady basis; shipping companies employ 125 regularly; the Metropolitan Opera employs 94 musicians and the New York Philharmonic 106.

Added up, these figures show that fewer than 1,000 of New York's 30,000 musical unionists are employed in steady full-week engagements. The balance of approximately 29,000 musicians rely upon the Single-Engagement orchestra leaders for their bread and butter. These are the orchestra leaders who contract for music at conventions, company banquets, wedding receptions, charity balls, proms, etc.

Single Engagement orchestra leaders "create" business by personal cultivation of their customers. They learn the likes and dislikes of the person, family or organization using their services. Through the years, they build a clientele because the live music provided is individualized to delight the special audience.

The sidemen musicians—particularly those who yell for attention at union meetings—do not understand the necessity for all this extra-curricular effort. The union hierarchy, catering to those who make the most noise, fixed new higher minimum prices as of June 15, 1960, and in so doing sharply reduced the number of functions using live music.

The more successful of the orchestra leaders —those who have built a strong personal following—have been able to survive in spite of these arbitrary price increases. The less well known and newer leaders have been forced to stoop to humiliating sub-rosa activities—charging less than the union set prices and then making under-scale arrangements with their musicians—with all the risks of expulsion in case of exposure.

The president of the New York City Musicians Union Local No. 802 stated in 1958 in the presence of about 75 Single-Engagement orchestra leaders, "Let's face it fellas, 65 per cent of the club dates in our jurisdiction are under the union minimum prices." The union requires that the full details of each engagement—name of client, date, location—be filed in writing with the local. The union hierarchy can wink at these practices because their coffers receive a full, unilaterally imposed 1 to 3 per cent tax, whether the job pays full scale or under scale. Thus the blackmail power of the union hierarchy over both the leaders and sidemen it may single out for punishment, and over the hotels, halls and clubs, is so complete as to keep all parties docile and conformist.

The rebellion is against being coerced into assuming all of the responsibilities of an employer with none of the rights and privileges of an employer, and against the many AFM practices—featherbedding, "taxing" and others —which eventually may force them either to go into bootleg operations or go out of business.

The "rebels"—all members of New York Local 802—banded together in an unincorporated association known as the Orchestra Leaders of Greater New York. More than 300 of them support its objectives, according to signatures attached to a statement authorizing the association to continue its efforts.

THREE members of the Board of the Orchestra Leaders of Greater New York are in the forefront of the group. They are Joe Carroll, Ben Cutler and Charles Peter-

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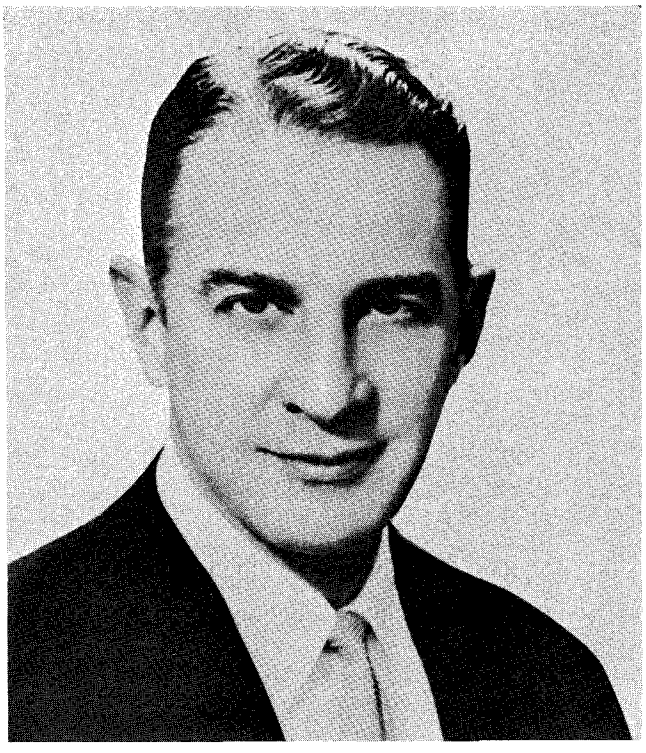
son, all of whom have refused to follow the union's new price increases unilaterally imposed without the moderating effect of collective bargaining. Angrily pointing to sub-rosa bands which fill single engagements but do not meet union minimum scales and conditions, they contend that the smaller legitimate leaders are being squeezed out of business. They want to run their orchestras with due deference to union rules for the rank-and-file musicians, but with freedom from the union's sweeping controls over the leaders themselves. They are represented in several actions in Federal court and National Labor Relations Board proceedings by Godfrey Schmidt, who acted as attorney for the now famous objectors to the autocratic rule of Dave Beck and Jimmy Hoffa in the Teamsters Union.

This group of orchestra leaders is typical of the tough, colorful men who have fought their way up to form orchestras of their own. Ben Cutler learned to play the saxophone about 30 years ago and formed an orchestra of his own. Today he is in demand for conventions, wedding receptions and debutante parties. Along with the others in the group, he is an employer, hiring a host of musicians and running a thriving business. Nevertheless, Ben Cutler has none of the rights of an employer. When the union schedules its annual meetings to fix the price of single engagements, Cutler and the other orchestra leaders are out-numbered 30 to 1 by non-leaders. They are forced to remain dues-paying members of the union, but no attention is paid to their views; their votes have no effect.

The by-laws of the union call for a quorum of 500 members to be present in order to proceed with the Annual Price Fixing Meeting. Lacking this quorum the resolutions for higher prices revert to the Executive Board for decision.

There have been few quorums in the past 15 *years.*



Ben Cutler

As a result, the Executive Board, using the authority of the standing resolutions, has catered to the massive majority of the union. According to the leaders, each year brings higher wages, increased "travel taxes," more illegal payroll deductions and expanded featherbedding regulations.

Certain resolutions effective June 15, 1960, were taken to Federal court by the orchestra leaders who were fed up with what they called "unrealistic demands." For instance, a weekday afternoon job which prior to June 15, 1960 paid $28 was arbitrarily increased to $40—a 42 per cent raise. As a result, the leaders have instituted four actions in the Federal Court for the Second District, New York.

The first action was commenced for the purpose of preventing the union from imposing an illegal welfare plan. Federal Judge Edward J. Dimmock granted the injunction—requested by the orchestra leaders. The second action was an attempt to stay the imposition of the June 15, 1960 price fixing increases imposed in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Here the injunction asked by the orchestra leaders requesting the status quo pending trial was denied in a mild opinion by Federal Judge Frederick Van Pelt Bryan. The jurist said that the orchestra leaders had not as yet been irreparably damaged by the new arbitrary increases; therefore a quick full trial on all the issues should be held. The third action was commenced to enjoin the union from imposing the 1 to 2 per cent local "tax" and the 10 per cent traveling "surcharge" which contribute to the union's slush fund. The fourth action supplements the second.

As a result of this "rebellion," reprisals by the union against the orchestra leaders followed in short order. Ben Cutler was brought up before the union on charges of failure to pay the prescribed price increases to his musicians. He was fined $450 for this offense and ordered to pay retroactive wages to his employes or be expelled.

Charles Peterson was charged by the local with similar offenses, and his refusal to comply with their directives resulted in his summary dismissal from the union. The third orchestra leader, Joe Carroll, has been fined $450 and ordered to pay all the retroactive wages that were unilaterally imposed.

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In a decision now on appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals, a federal judge refused the rebels a preliminary injunction against reprisals. The issues were complex and "long-entrenched" practices were being assailed. Apparently if a union commits wrongs long and often enough, it acquires a prescriptive right to be wrong. So when a legal problem involving a union is difficult, justice surrenders to the union.

INTERESTINGLY, skill, or even reasonable competency, is not necessary to get into the AFM. There are tests required, but this detail is repeatedly bypassed.

The American Federation of Musicians is open to anyone who can play an instrument, no matter how poorly and no matter what the instrument. A wandering marabout is eligible by shaking a weathered metatarsus in rhythm. A considerable number of bartenders, sales clerks, cab drivers, gardeners, electricians and plumbers are all members of the musical union.

Out of 265,000 members, only 35,000 work a reasonable number of hours in the musical profession.

The ease with which one can get into AFM sounds wonderfully democratic, especially when one thinks of the other craft unions with their high initiation fees, legacy policies and quota systems.

But in the AFM there is a more devious—and profitable—reason for granting a union card to anyone who applies for it.

First of all, one must realized that there is a conflict of interest between the small group of full-time working musicians and the great body of part-time musicians.

The "moonlighting" musician, not the full-time musician or the entrepreneur orchestra leader, is the recipient of the largesse granted by the politically-shrewd union leadership. Aware that continued election victories depend on pleasing the majority—who are part-timers—the union bosses have devised several ingenious systems for keeping the union coffers well filled.

They operate like this. With Federation blessing, many of the 600 local unions impose a 1 to 2 per cent local union tax in addition to annual dues. When an orchestra travels to another city, the tax on the visitors is 10 per cent. The orchestra leader is required to make these deductions from the musicians and pay the money over to the union. A tax is levied on the sale of all musical recordings

Joe Carroll

and annual payments of approximately $6 million are paid by the recording companies into a union-controlled trust fund. (This money should properly be paid to those playing the recorded music; they are the ones who earn it.) Thus on a national basis, the union bosses build a tremendous fund over which the full-time musicians (those with exceptional talent) and the orchestra leaders have no control, since they are hopelessly outnumbered. This slush-fund is used as a dole, to pay part-time musicians playing in orchestras offered free to civic or municipal organizations ostensibly in the name of good will. Often these "free" orchestras compete with entrepreneur orchestra leaders and their full-time musicians.

One Mid-West community was considering the employment of a regular orchestra at published union rates when the executive secretary of the AFM local, a member of the civic association, expansively stated that the union would provide an orchestra free of charge. The association gratefully accepted, not knowing that the wages paid to the part-timers really came out of deductions from the earnings of full-time orchestra leaders and full-time musicians who had made recordings.

WITH the exception of the larger cities, there is no such thing as full-time employment in the music business. A pet trick to make work for the part-timers is the "minimum musicians" rule. By this means, a traveling orchestra leader can be compelled to hire additional local part-timers in order to meet local "minimum musician" requirements.

For instance, Joe Basile, a 72-year old band leader who has been touring the country since World War I, was providing the music for

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Charles Peterson

a shopping center in Des Moines, Iowa. The secretary of Local 75, AFM, called on Basile before the first show and informed him that he could not give the performance with only his regular five musicians. Ten additional local men would have to be hired.

Basile, in unmistakable language, told the secretary he would not comply with their local featherbedding practices.

The secretary, V. M. Barber, promptly wrote to the National union office in New York City and lodged a complaint.

Barber wrote that if the five musicians were not punished severely, "We will be in a very poor position to enforce our rules in the future, *especially in a state with right to work laws.*" (Such laws prohibit any form of compulsory union membership. Iowa has such a law.)

Basile was fined $250; he refused to pay. Right-to-work laws notwithstanding, the orchestra leader was expelled from the union. The American Federation of Musicians informed other locals along Basile's tour of his expulsion. If he continued to play, it would have to be with non-union musicians. Result: possible picketing by waiters and actors, and union maintenance men and electricians would have walked off their jobs.

"Minimum rules" have been formalized in most large cities. New York City's Local 802, AFM, blatantly demonstrates this in its published rule book—"Minimums for Single Engagements." Unilaterally (without any negotiations) the union decides the minimum number of musicians to be required for each banquet room in the city. The Audubon Ballroom, 166th St. and Broadway, must have ten musicians in the Main Room and six musicians in the Rose Room. Private clubs are subject to the same arbitrary decisions. The Lawrence Beach Club in Atlantic Beach, New York, cannot allow its own private members to dance unless it uses six union musicians. Authority for these arbitrary decisions is found in the standing resolutions of the by-laws of the union:

"Resolved, that the Executive Board shall have power to create minimum number of men to be employed on all engagements, single or steady, and shall apply same wherever in their judgment it shall be practicable."

"Resolved, that the Executive Board be, and it hereby is, empowered to reclassify hotels . . . *for the purpose of effecting closed shop agreements with said hotels in order that the non-union competition may be completely eliminated* and thus enable the interests of the membership to be more effectively served."

Hotels and clubs which take an attitude critical of union decisions fear retaliation. If the union hierarchy takes a dislike toward a hotel owner who allows his name to be used to promote "right-to-work" legislation, he may discover that he has made a costly mistake. The number of musicians required for each type of dining room may be arbitrarily upped and the pay per engagement may be arbitrarily raised.

Despite the reprisals, Cutler, Peterson and Carroll are continuing in their fight for their rights as employers and for their concept of free enterprise. Rarely, today, does the nation enjoy the sight of men willing to sacrifice their livelihood, their businesses—indeed their future—for the sake of principle.

Accustomed as we are to the sight of compromise and vacillation—these men have earned our respect. They deserve your backing.

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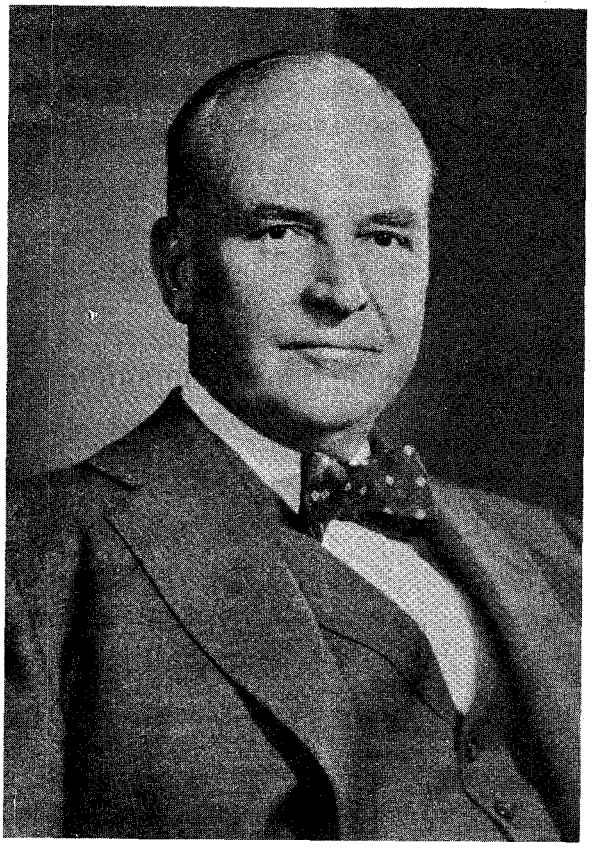
Who Are Labor's Friends?

Fred Clark Answers Adolphe Menjou

(Editor's Note: HUMAN EVENTS Executive Publisher James L. Wick's interview with Fred G. Clark, Chairman of the American Economic Foundation—published in our May 12th issue—has stirred up considerable comment. In a letter to Clark, Hollywood actor Adolphe Menjou, has voiced some doubt that Mr. Clark is correct in his view that members of labor unions can be expected to rebel against their leaders if only they are exposed to more economic education. In reply, Mr. Clark restated his thesis, emphasizing that wage increases and other "benefits" which labor leaders have secured for members of their unions are not always consistent with "enlightened self-interest." The core of the problem, Mr. Clark maintains, is to discover "Who Are Labor's Friends?" Following is a complete text of the two letters.)



Fred G. Clark

Adolphe Menjou

Dear Fred:

Your interview with James Wick of "HUMAN EVENTS" May 12th issue contained some good solid meat, easily digestible by the thinking mind. However, I am very discouraged about the dwindling number of thinkers in this country. It seems that the socialistic politicians are finding less and less resistance.

To me, it is incredible that there was so little opposition to the bill to raise minimum wages. Of course, it was a reward to the labor bosses for their help in the 1960 elections and bait for their support in 1962 and 1964. But where were the statesmen who know the inevitable escalator effect of higher minimum wages? Where were the businessmen who know the treadmill futility of unearned wage increases? Where

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were the "humanitarians" who know the disemployment that will strike the handicapped workers who cannot earn that much money? Why were the Keynesian "brains" who surround Kennedy not challenged by some sound economists?

In this disturbed frame of mind I would like to pursue further your answer to Mr. Wick's third question. Do you really think that economic education would cause the members of labor unions to desert their leaders? Do you think that the automobile workers will ditch Walter Reuther when he strikes for more "purchasing power"? Do you think that the members of labor organizations generally are going to bite the hand that has gotten them more than 100% increase in 15 years?

Come on Freddy, be realistic and give me your answer to that one.

With best regards,

Adolphe Menjou

Dear Ade:

I am very happy to have the opportunity to answer your question.

What you are saying is that it isn't human nature for workers to desert a leader who has gotten them higher and higher payments for their labor. I agree with you that loyalty is a human trait but so is enlightened self-interest. I do not think that unions will go out of business: I think that the members will stop following their leaders into blind alleys. They will stop demanding wooden nickels when they *know* they are wooden.

Let's do some double-entry thinking and see where these higher and higher payments come from. Let's get right down to rock bottom fundamentals and see just *who are labor's friends.*

It is axiomatic that the wages of labor must come from the products of labor. In fact, all payments, from whatever source, must come out of production somewhere along the line. So let's start with the simplest formula for production, not only in America, but in any country, under any political or economic system, anywhere in the world, at any time in history. Here it is:

$$MMW = NR + HE \times T$$

When spelled out, this means that Man's Material Welfare is the product of his Natural Resources plus his Human Energy multiplied by the Tools available for his use.

This is the whole story of production. The fact that money is not mentioned confirms the truth that the "capital" required in production is not money, but tools. So tools being capital, this formula is also the story of capitalism, whether of the state dictatorship variety, as in Russia, or the voluntary, competitive variety used in the United States.

Now, in order to improve one's material (economic) welfare, one must improve one or more of the factors on the right side of the equation. Concerning natural resources and human energy, we can do no more than make the best use of what is available. The tool is the only factor that can be improved, almost without limitation, for multiplying our limited human energy.

With this as a background, here are some questions, the answers to which can establish at least a balance of worker loyalty toward their union and their corporation. And these answers can be furnished through mass economic education.

Who is labor's friend? Is it the demagogue who vigorously exploits the mythological "capitalistic conspiracy" against the working man or is it the investor (capitalist) who quietly supplies the tools which multiply the workers' production and, therefore, their wages?

Is labor's friend the leader who shortsightedly fights against the installation of more and better tools, or is it the capitalist who provides the means for increasing

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the production of things that all workers want?

Is labor's friend the agitator who makes vituperative speeches about high executive salaries (without mentioning after-tax-take-home pay) or is it the corporation which gives the employees the benefits and security of the very best managerial talent, the competition for which is almost vicious?

And, by the way, who benefits most from American industry—the owners, whose tools do 95% of the work in exchange for 5% of the product, or the employees who receive about 85% of the product for supplying 5% of the work energy? Incidentally, can you name one single labor leader since Samuel Gompers who ever defended management's right to a fair profit? *Can you name a single labor leader who is tackling the real threat to job security—the consistently rising costs which drive away customers*?

Is labor's friend the leader who says, "I think I owe General Electric a strike" and then precipitates a work stoppage which costs millions in wages and brings the strikers nothing that they would not have gotten without striking?

You ask if I think that Walter Reuther could be repudiated when he strikes for more purchasing power. My answer is a positive "yes" as soon as the members of the United Auto Workers are equipped, through education, to peer through the plausible double talk that beclouds his double-dealing. He sheds crocodile tears over the need for higher wages to increase his members' purchasing power while shrouding the fact that *lasting purchasing power* is created by increasing *production*, not by increasing the number of dollars (receipts for production) in the pay envelope. Since labor must buy what labor produces, is Reuther a friend of the millions of workers, (including his own members) who, as customers, must pay higher prices for automobiles?

While bemoaning the unemployment situation, he veils the *dis*employment caused by the higher prices of automobiles which his demands made necessary. While stumping for a higher minimum wage, he camouflages the *dis*employment of hundreds of thousands of handicapped workers who are simply incapable of producing enough in one hour to earn the higher wages. He accuses anyone who is against Walter Reuther as being against the working man.

Needing inflation as a perpetual reason for higher wage demands, he is a pious champion of reckless spending.

While haranguing against the "greedy employer," he hides the fact that it is the customer, not the corporation, who is the employer and that the only job security to be had is customer security. He is particularly careful to conceal the truth that the unending fight for higher wages is not a fight between capital and labor, but between labor and labor, because the workers who are *earning* the wages they get, must, as customers, pay the *unearned* wages of the others.

Now, without going into the well-known plight of old folks and pensioners suffering from the wage-price spiral (and the fact that millions of union members are realizing that they will soon be joining the group) I bluntly answer your question. Yes, I, and all my associates who have seen the impact of simple, self-evident economic concepts on both youths and adults at all age levels, believe that mass economic education not only can, but has already started to make union workers take a long look at the union policies they are asked to support. If you are doubtful, take a look at the August, 1960 Public Opinion Index which reveals that 63% of organized labor favor closer regulation of unions and 57% believe that unions should be subject to anti-monopoly law. This attitude has not yet crystallized into action but, as is always the case in major shifts in public opinion, is waiting for some chain of events to pull the trigger.

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I don't mean to imply that economic education alone is responsible for this change of attitude because the saturation point is still far away. I think that the "public-be-damned" attitude of the labor bosses is having a profound effect, because decent human beings just don't like to see other decent human beings suffer for the heartless actions of power-hungry dictators, as in the case of the newspaper strike during the Christmas shopping season, when merchants were relying upon advertising to sell their wares; or the case of the airplane strike over a Thanksgiving Day week-end when parents wanted to spend that brief holiday with their loved ones in distant schools; or the New York bus strike during which 4,000,000 other workers were hindered from performing the jobs by which they make their living.

And, of course, the shock of the year was the revelation that during the past 53 months, 327 major strikes and stoppages at Cape Canaveral and other missile bases lost America the opportunity to put the first man into space.

The instigators of these strikes were *not* friends of labor. They were self-seeking opportunists taking advantage of circumstances regardless of how their actions affected other workers or the nation; and I maintain that workers who learn that these dictators are not their economic friends will not follow them in the paths of economic folly.

To inform them of the truth means mass education in simple economic principles based on the foregoing formula.

But it's the same old story, Ade, that you found in your valiant fight against Communism in the motion picture and other areas. The people who have the biggest stake in preserving our freedoms are either apathetic or find reasons for not supporting proven antidotes for the ignorance upon which dictatorship feeds. It might shock you to know that one of the two largest manufacturing corporations in America does not support the educational work of The American Economic Foundation because they think it is "anti-labor" when it should be obvious that it is just the opposite. To say that basic economic education is "anti-labor," in a free production and exchange economy such as ours, is so self-contradictory as to be offensive to an informed person. But I can assure you that that particular company has no monopoly on stupidity.

I am receiving letters asking, "Why should industry take on the responsibility for mass economic education? Why not the government?" Here again is a self-contradiction which should be obvious to any thinking person. Even if adult education were a function of government, how could the masses of economic illiterates who make up our electorate be educated by officials whom they, themselves, have selected and instructed? Such an assumption presupposes that they already have the knowledge they would seek to obtain.

But enough of such stupidity. I repeat that mass knowledge of economic principles is not only the answer to destructive labor policies; it is our nation's only hope of avoiding the historic fate of all democracies. And, incidentally, it will enable the working man to identify his true friends.

Cheerio and best regards.

Sincerely,

Fred G. Clark

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The War on Goldwater Has Begun!

IT HAD TO COME! . . . . The enthusiastic crowds, the zooming sales of *Conscience of a Conservative*, the tons of mail arriving at the Arizona junior Senator's office, the collegiate chants of "We want Barry"—all these things must have warned the liberal collectivists that the pulse of freedom was again beating strong in America.

But actual confirmation of liberal worry over the conservative resurgence didn't come to the surface until last week. Then it became visible in a typical Herblock cartoon.

The Herblock cartoon shows a helpless frightened waif labeled ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN ON PUBLIC WELFARE.

Hovering over the little girl is a gorilla labeled GOLDWATER.

With gritted teeth, livid hate-filled face, fists ready to strike, the inhuman monster [Goldwater] shouts:

"I don't want my tax money spent on your kind."

HUMAN EVENTS asked Herblock for permission to reprint the cartoon—telling him what we intended to say.

The cartoonist's reply was a firm no.

Herblock can dish it out, but he cannot take it.

Now just what does Goldwater believe on the subject of illegitimate children?

The Arizona Senator's position has been so distorted by unfriendly reporters that it needs restatement. Speaking of Newburgh's 13 point plan (see HUMAN EVENTS of July 14 and 21), he said: "I'd like to see every city in the country adopt the plan."

Now read Newburgh's two points bearing on illegitimacy:

Point 3. "All mothers of illegitimate children are to be advised that should they have any more children out of wedlock, they [the MOTHERS] shall be denied relief."

Point 13. "Prior to certifying or continuing any more Aid to Dependent Children cases, a determination shall be made as to the home environment. *If the home environment is not satisfactory, the children in that home shall be placed in foster care in lieu of Welfare aid to the family adults.*"

The second of these points would take the helpless little children out of a vicious environment and put them into foster homes offering some degree of hope.

Incidentally, the liberal's capacity for misrepresentation is illustrated in Murray Kempton's column in the New York *Post* of July 20, which said:

"[The Newburgh proposal would] deny relief to any illegitimate child born to a mother while she is on relief. This stands on the doctrine, condemned by every religion except Stalin's and Hitler's, that the child is to be punished for his parent's sins."

How many persons, reading the points above, would reach any such conclusion? The New York *Post's* Kempton did—with the greatest of ease. Herblock did. But would anyone else?

On this page and the next are three thoughtful discussions of this serious issue. We hope you read them.

Morals, Money and Morons

From the Washington Daily News

If a woman bears one child out of wedlock, excuses may be found. But if she makes a habit of it, what's to be done? The issue again has been forced to public attention by the controversial new welfare rules in Newburgh, New York.

In one theory the practice is attributed to immorality and obviously there is something to be said for that. In another theory, rather widely held, it is money. The more babies, the more relief. Probably there is something to that, too.

But our columnist Inez Robb [in the space below] cites the overwhelmingly important fact in this case when she says that these women who keep on having illegitimate children by one father or a variety of fathers simply are weak in the head.

And, as Miss Robb says, the most pitiful victims are the children of these moronic mothers:

"To leave children at the mercy of such a woman is cruel and inhuman . . . . The children of a woman who habitually bears children out of wedlock should be put in decent homes . . . . They should be taken out of the sordid and degraded atmosphere in which the mother lives."

Since morons tend to beget morons, these children have little enough chance at best and that, rather than even the large sums of relief money involved, should be the main concern in this connection. These sub-normal women should be sterilized. Or, if that is too much for the squeamish to tolerate, they should be confined to institutions. They should not, in the interest of these children as well as society in general, be permitted to multiply their kind.

The Key Issue

By Inez Robb
In the Washington Daily News

THE ATTEMPT of Newburgh, New York, to put its economic house in order by adopting new and firmer policies for welfare, relief or public assistance has produced volumes of sound and fury but little hard sense.

Of Newburgh's 13 suggested reforms, the one on which professional welfare and social workers, as well as ready weepers, have fastened with the loudest anguish is a proviso that welfare or relief be withheld from women who repeatedly bear children out of wedlock.

Granted, it is unconscionable to punish, deprive or maltreat helpless children who are in no way to blame for their parentage.

But in the hue and cry that has followed Newburgh's attempt to shake the grafters and malingerers out of the relief rolls, the above proviso has been leaped upon as the handiest scourge to flay the little city up the Hudson.

Now, I have been waiting for years for these self-designated experts in "human engineering" to say an intelligent word or offer a loving and humane solution to the very real problem of the children of women who continue to or habitually bear infants without blessing of bell, book and candle.

That is a problem older than welfare and one that plagues communities of the East, West, North and South alike. Yet the welfare experts have never attempted to cope with the problem of illegitimacy in a realistic, or intelligent, or kind way best calculated to aid and protect the hapless children.

Nor, to be truthful, has the public looked at this problem intelligently, either. The welfare workers, though they deny it, have viewed it as a purely materialistic problem, to be solved by giving the unwed mother more money to support each additional child. And the public has indignantly looked at it as a moral, or rather, immoral problem.

It is neither, really. The problem is not a question of materialism or morality. It is, 99 times out of 100, a question of mentality.

The woman who continues to have children out of wedlock does so not because she is immoral or because she wants more money, but because in almost every instance she is a moron.

She should be protected from herself no less than society should be protected from her.

The real shocking immorality in such cases is the sublime belief of welfare agencies and workers that such women, so completely lacking in intelligence that they cannot order their own lives, can, with a little more money, order the lives of helpless children.

The woman who bears one child out of wedlock is almost always more to be pitied than scorned. But the woman who bears a half dozen children outside the married state is indeed to be pitied, for she is probably a cretin. But, in this context, the most pitiful victims are the children themselves.

To leave children at the mercy of such a woman is cruel and inhuman. That our welfare agencies have done this for so long is the most shocking aspect of the problem.

The children of a woman who habitually bears out of wedlock should be put in decent homes where they will know love and kindness.

They should be taken out of the sordid and degraded atmosphere in which the mother lives and given a chance to grow into maturity in a decent environment.

A few years ago I recommended that such children be put in proper, loving homes, and the mothers be sterilized, as well as the man or men responsible. I still stand by that.

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The Newburgh Question -- Who's Being 'Inhuman'?

By George Fowler

THE NEWBURGH, New York, welfare controversy has developed into an ideological Battle of the Marne. The liberals have taken the offensive, claiming the New York State Welfare Board represents the "humanitarian" viewpoint. They accuse Newburgh City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell of placing the value of the dollar above the value of human lives. To argue as conservatives do that babies should be taken away from mothers who cannot stop producing illegitimate children is, cry the liberals, "an inhuman attitude toward the helpless."

As an example of this technique, one need only recall the 1959 New York City grand jury probe of the Welfare Department and the Aid to Dependent Children program. Welfare officials proclaimed that their sole desire was to "keep the home together." "Would you," they asked, "disrupt the family unit? Would you separate the children from their mother's love, and place them in a cold, impersonal institution?"

A few years ago the City of Elizabeth, New Jersey, facing a situation similar to Newburgh's, decreed that any woman having more than three illegitimate children must surrender her youngsters to a foster home.

The woman herself would then be taken off the welfare rolls and required to work. The cries of the "humanitarians" were heard clear to Trenton, where the State Welfare Board overrode Elizabeth. Periodically other towns and states have attempted to cut out the monkey business in regard to ADC, but their efforts have always fallen before "humanitarian" efforts to "save the home."

But what sort of "homes" are being provided by a great number of "mothers"—either married or unmarried—who receive ADC funds in Newburgh, New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, and a thousand elsewheres?

One wonders what the reaction of some of Mitchell's most outspoken critics would be if they could take a tour of some buildings peopled by ADC clients. What would be their reaction to darkened hallways in which a stranger's health isn't worth a plugged nickel unless he walks in acting like a cop? What would be their reaction if they could be present the day the welfare checks arrive? This is the day when boy friends and "husbands," who somehow can't be found at other times, turn up for a big party; paid for, of course, with the money allotted for the care of the children.

What would their reaction be if they could witness the sordid and amoral conditions to which countless ADC children are exposed from the cradle on up?

Wrote Dan O'Malley in the New York *Daily News* after that paper broke the ADC scandals in that city in October, 1958: "The Welfare Commissioner stated that 'Taking the children away from the mother might render her even more irresponsible, and in many instances not be in the best interest of the children nor the rehabilitation of the mother.' What then is the Welfare Department's concept of home and family? Why should the city pay a woman who has two, three, or seventeen children out of wedlock, fostered by two, three, or seventeen different men? How can a woman who entertains men in the presence of her children, perversely, drunk or under the spell of drugs, be classified as a mother? How can one or two vermin-infested, cramped, filthy rooms, for which the city pays—often to a slumlord exploiting the situation—from $40 to $200 a month, be classified as a home? These are the homes that are moulding the next generation of juvenile delinquents, gangsters, drunks, sex fiends, drug addicts, prostitutes, and professional criminals.

"The children learn of vice and sin because it's what they see about them, taught by their 'parents'' example. All with the taxpayers' $108 million (a year for New York City's ADC program), and the public officials' ignorance, laxity, complacency, and don't-give-a-damn smugness."

DURING THE WELFARE shakeup in Boston in 1959, the Director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau said: "Just how far taxpayers are expected to go in supporting unlimited illegitimacy, or desertion of children designedly, is a question that is bound to arise." Public indignation finally simmered down and the "humanitarian" concept continues uninterrupted in Boston.

At approximately the same time Philadelphia had an ADC shakeup. After a round of investigations, District Attorney Blanc reported: "We found that when investigators went to various relief homes where there were six or seven illegitimate children they found the mothers drunk at the taprooms, playing the numbers and feeding their boy friends with the money meant for the children. The children themselves were untended. They were hungry, badly clothed, absolutely neglected."

Supporting the theory that crime breeds easily among ADC broods (not to mention the language one hears from the mouths of even the youngest ADC children), Blanc pointed to four murders which involved 19 youths. Of the 19, 11 were illegitimate ADC children.

Today we are experiencing a staggering rise in crime in our cities—largely among youths who were allowed to live for years in unfit "family" environments supported by taxpayers' money. J. Edgar Hoover reported last week a continued acceleration of juvenile crime and a continued upward climb in city crimes.

Does there seem to be any doubt that this bestial trend would have been cut sharply had many ADC children been placed in well-supervised foster homes or institutions?

Many of us recall—if only through TV reruns—the film "Boy's Town," in which Spencer Tracy played Father Flanagan, founder of the famous institution. Here parentless boys were and still are taught to study and pray and wash behind the ears. Scraps were settled by tying on the gloves rather than reaching for a zip gun or a razor.

It now stands before the court of public opinion as to whether Joseph Mitchell of Newburgh and his supporters or the welfare state liberals are fighting this battle from the truly humanitarian standpoint.

George Fowler, now assistant editor of HUMAN EVENTS, spent nine months in 1958-59 investigating the Gotham welfare scandals for the New York *Daily News*.

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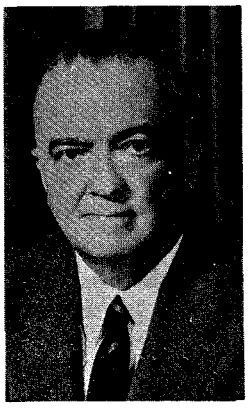
Lower Morals Bring Higher Crime Rate

By John Edgar Hoover

(Victor Riesel asked an old friend, J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to rip open the American crime scene. As always, he did so without pulling any punches. Here is his reply.)

FIVE YEARS AGO last April fifth the crusading journalist who regularly writes this column became the victim of a vicious attack which cost him his sight. That shocking episode brought home to many people the reality of the brutal forces which he sought to expose. But solution of that savage atrocity—and scores of additional outrageous felonies—has in no way slowed down the march of crime.



HOOVER

During the year 1960, there was a 12 per cent increase (in reporting cities of more than 25,000 population) in the recorded crime volume over the prior year—and 1959 had already set an all-time new high.

During the course of 1960, there was an 18 per cent rise in robberies over the prior year. Burglaries soared upward by 15 per cent. Other crimes against property rose spectacularly. Crimes against the person increased substantially in the same period. Murder and rape each rose 4 per cent. Aggravated assault increased 3 per cent.

Youthful criminality in large cities showed a 7 per cent increase in 1960 over the prior year. The volume of juvenile crime in both rural areas and in small cities increased by 5 per cent.

Where have we failed? Why are we, year after year, forced to witness an increase in the volume of crime which is out of all proportion to the increase in the nation's population? And why are today's crimes marked in so many instances by intensified violence and brutality?

I do not believe there is any one answer. I think an accumulation of things may be responsible. Many people currently are shocked and angered by the criminal's depredations—yet today, we find crime after crime occurring in which victims refuse to press charges or, in many instances, to testify.

Confronted with civic duty, many are stayed by the "inconvenience" involved; some by fear. Witnesses in possession of vital information may fail to divulge it simply to "avoid involvement." During the decade just past, we have noted the growth of an astonishing phenomenon. This is the concealment of fact behind the constitutional curtain. Increasing numbers of citizens, asked to give needed information which will serve the ends of justice, take refuge behind the Fifth Amendment.

We forget that self-government cannot exist in the absence of individual responsibility, and that, in a republic, each of us is involved. That vigorous patriot, Theodore Roosevelt, summed it up when, in a speech delivered almost fifty years ago, he said:

"The government is us; we are the government, you and I."

We, as citizens, are responsible for weak laws which allow degenerates to roam our streets, turning the pavements into jungles. We are responsible in even more direct ways for certain criminal acts.

Individuals who fail to report sex attacks on themselves or their children, for fear of publicity or for other reasons, unhappily enable degenerates to prey on additional victims. Similarly, we tend to create young criminals by condoning court treatment of the type which teaches juveniles that they can "get by" again and again.

We are responsible, as well, for probation and parole abuses which, in one sense actually encourage the adult offender to violate the law. The man who has been convicted on five or six occasions, yet who has served in all less than two weeks' imprisonment, could scarcely be wondered at for taking still another chance.

We create the moral climate in which we live. And what kind of climate are we creating for today's children?

Few communities can be complacent. Blatant displays of sex and violence are to be found on too many newsstands and theater marquees across the nation. Similar displays are reflected from movie and television screens—both mediums of great impact.

We find hoodlums made into heroes for screen "entertainment." We permit the granting of unwarranted leniency to savages who repeatedly display contempt for law and order. We misname brutal crimes committed by vicious young thugs as "juvenile delinquency." And we have become hardened to news accounts of respected community leaders betraying their trust.

So, we may ask ourselves, "What has happened to our sense of values?" "Where is the strong sense of individual responsibility by which a self-governing nation retains its freedom?"

When we consider that, in some sense, all of us are accountable for one brutal incident five years ago—since attempts to expose evils we had permitted to exist triggered the attack—we may well look with trepidation to the future. For the moral climate we are allowing to develop today most certainly is not calculated to halt the current march of crime.

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Six Month Edition—January Through June, 1961

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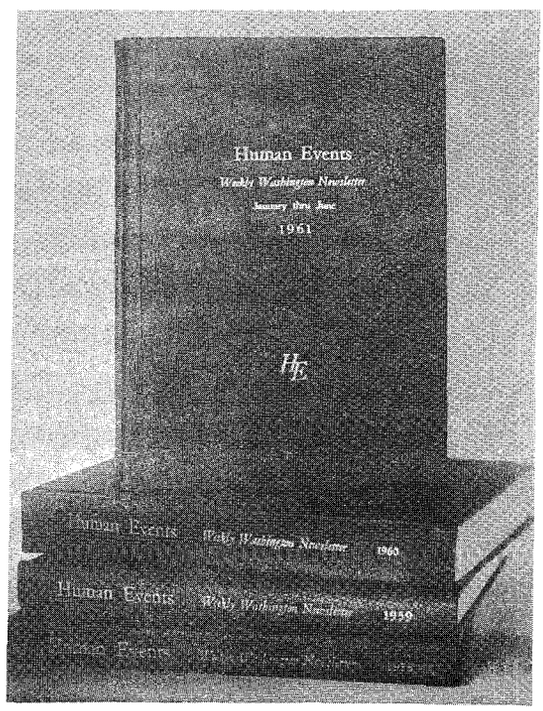

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

Did you ever figure out how on earth Washington could possibly know more about your own community than you do?

—Oberlin (Kan.) Herald

Vol. XVIII, No. 31 — Section VI

August 4, 1961

The Conservative Credo

By Senator Barry M. Goldwater (R.-Ariz.)

I'M TOLD that one of our great national magazines has a list of adjectives which is reserved for individuals the magazine seeks to downgrade. A second list is consulted when the magazine is disposed to be friendly to the subject covered.

Thus, if the magazine approves of an individual, they describe him as husky; if they disapprove, they would say he is overweight. The individual who has the editor's friendly approach might be tenacious or persevering, where someone on the black list would be stubborn and mule headed.

I'm reminded of this particularly when writers attempt to equate conservatism with a backward looking viewpoint. Conservatives are supposed to wear high celluloid collars, practice a superior attitude toward their contemporaries and to spend most of their time lounging in club chairs reserved for the very rich.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The true conservative is concerned with opportunity as contrasted to the liberal's concern with security. Actually, the conservatives are more venturesome, more forward looking, more willing to inquire into the unknown than is the liberal whose horizon is generally limited by a fear of the unknown, by a timidity when confronted with hardship or danger and by a purely materialistic viewpoint.

Conservatives oppose the graduated income tax because it limits opportunity and destroys initiative.

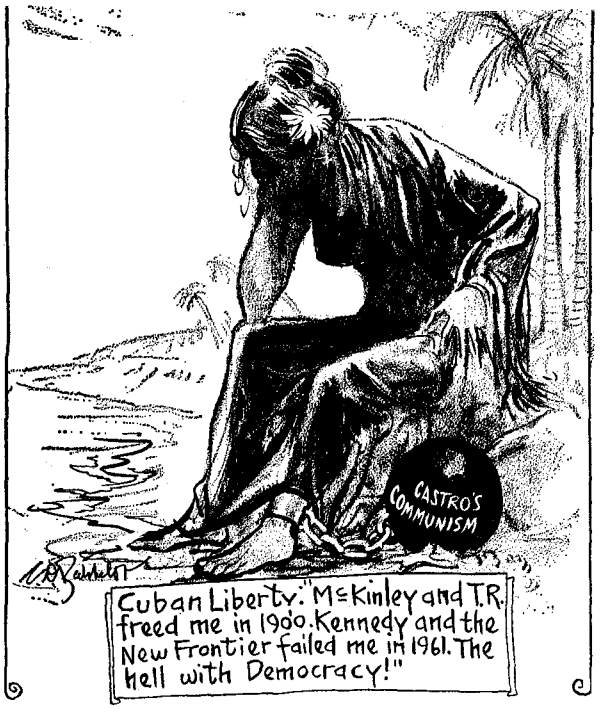
Conservatives oppose the monolithic unions because their very bigness diminishes the stature of the individual.

Edmund Burke described the conservative credo when he said: "To each his own," meaning that individual man is entitled to develop his own particular talent to its maximum productivity without interference from government, big business or big labor.

That the American Constitution is a conservative document can scarcely be denied. At least 80% of the language is devoted to limiting the powers of the central government.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act is likewise a conservative document, because it was intended to limit the accumulation of monopolistic power in the hands of big business.

Conservatives are far from satisfied with the status quo. For example, we deplore the hierarchy in modern society which decrees that the administrator or executive is to be more richly rewarded than the practitioner of an art or profession.


CASTRO'S COMMUNISM
Cuban Liberty: McKinley and T.R. freed me in 1900. Kennedy and the New Frontier failed me in 1961. The hell with Democracy!"

A surgeon who is drafted to be the administrative head of a hospital will, if he accepts, be required to devote more time to administration than to the practice of his particular skill. A physicist, who performs brilliantly as an employee, starts his own firm and becomes merely another good administrator.

Wherever society limits opportunity, conservatives stand in opposition. Wherever the developed economic system acts to limit opportunity, conservatives stand in opposition.

We are determined, as best we can in this imperfect world, to protect and perpetuate the sovereignty of the individual, because it is only as individuals that we are capable of expressing the nobility God intended man to achieve.

A corporation cannot exhibit love for his fellow man, but an individual can. Only the individual can exemplify honesty, ability, intellect, love and truth.

The corporate group becomes impersonal, and a corporate society inspired and created by big government, big business and big labor will ultimately de-humanize the individual and render meaningless the values which it cannot possibly express.

Americans working voluntarily in their own behalf and in the behalf of others are responsible for a magnificent creation in business, education, science, the arts and government. In this land of freedom we must make certain that the individual man is forever master of his own fate, captain of his own soul.

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'Funny Money' Trouble

By Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

ON A NUMBER of occasions and through the years these columns have warned that the US government, through its holdings of vast amounts of foreign currencies, would one day reap a rich harvest of trouble. That day is fast approaching.

The US now owns an estimated $4 billion in foreign currencies and it holds IOU's for another $4 billion. These foreign currencies have been accumulated through "sales" of surplus American farm commodities, certain foreign aid products, and surplus property.

GROSS

It is known as "funny money" because, by agreement, it cannot be spent outside the country of origin and it cannot be spent, for the most part, even within the country without agreement on the part of the foreign government.

And this hoard of foreign "funny money" is due to increase by leaps and bounds, for Uncle Sap is now embarking on programs involving "soft loans" of hundreds of millions of dollars to foreign governments. These are called "soft loans" because repayment of your dollars, if ever made, will be in the currency of the country which obtained the "loan" and these currencies cannot be converted to dollars there or elsewhere.

It is conservatively estimated that by the year 2000, the US will own or be owed more than $150 billion worth of this "funny money!"

Even now, US ownership of foreign currencies represents 10% or more of the gross national product of four foreign countries. For the US to hold an ever increasing mortgage of this nature is bitterly resented and this resentment is bound to grow.

There has been the suggestion that American tourists before they go abroad should be compelled to buy foreign currencies now held by our government and thus keep the dollars in this country. But foreign countries refuse to permit this because they want all the dollars they can get and American tourists have been a chief source of supply.

The truth is that the US government has gotten itself into another bad mess, and it will probably wind up simply handing over the currencies it holds to the foreign government of origin. This is what happened a few years ago when the British pleaded poverty and we handed over more than a billion dollars in their currency which they (the British) used to help retire their internal debt!

Of course, an action of this kind simply means that the "do-good" officials of the US government have been dealing in sheer fiction when they claim to be "selling" surplus products to foreign countries. In the light of what is happening they ought to be decent enough to tell the American people that it has been a giveaway all along.

Federal Aid—and Control

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States reports that wherever the US Office of Education has passed out money, it has exercised control over the program it finances—whether for teachers or classrooms or equipment!

- The US Commissioner of Education ordered the federally subsidized local high school at Quantico, Virginia, closed even though the 150 children in the school would have to travel between 13 and 26 miles to other schools.

- The Office of Education dictated curriculum and administration practices of a guidance and counseling institute at Nashville, Tennessee, for high school counsellors.

- At Peoria, Illinois, under US Office of Education regulations a language laboratory when not in use to teach modern languages must remain idle. It cannot be used to teach Latin.

- A high school teacher related at Hamal, Minnesota, that a federal employee threatened to remove a school adding machine if it were used for any purpose but science. The government had helped the school buy the machine.

- At Selma, Alabama, the government set minimum wages to be paid on a school building for whose construction federal funds were used.

- The federal government sets the qualifications for teachers and the course of study in vocational education, according to the school superintendent of Norfolk, Nebraska. Night classes must meet federal rules. Classroom size, classroom equipment, length of teacher periods are set by the government.

There are many other examples of federal controls following the federal dollar. It is perfectly legal. In 1942, the Supreme Court in the case of Wickard vs. Filburn said, "It is hardly lack of due process [of law] for the government to regulate that which it subsidizes."

Despite the claims of supporters of federal aid to education that federal control does not follow the federal dollar, the facts show that it can and does.

Fiscal Responsibility

By William G. Bray (R.-Ind.)

If the President and Congress believe that a program is valuable enough to the American people that it should be approved, then they should recommend and pass legislation to raise the money to pay for it. This has not been done. If we restricted ourselves to approving only those programs which we are willing to pay for now, much unsound legislation would fail to pass.

It seems as though those who are desirous of spending money are reluctant to tax the people to raise that money. There is no free money; somebody must pay for it. I am alarmed at the constantly rising national debt, even in periods of prosperity. I have heard it said that it is good politically to vote for all appropriations and to vote against all taxes. That may be true, but it can wreck our country.

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Communist Take-Over Looms in Brazil

By Paul Harvey

Half of Brazil is ready to "go Communist."

Brazil, larger than the United States, unless President Quadros can shake his foot out of the bear trap, may turn Red as suddenly as did Cuba.

This column sounded the alert over Red infiltration of Guatemala 15 months before our State Department awakened to it. The State Department's advisors in Guatemala were aware of what was happening, but somewhere between them and the top echelon in Washington, their "urgent" communiques were pigeonholed. Now—Brazil. Respected Representative Walter Judd calls Brazil "the number one potential trouble spot in Latin America." He says, "Cuba is not a threat to us, but Brazil could be."

QUADROS

He figures if Brazil goes Red, Venezuela will go next, then British Guiana, "then perhaps the whole Hemisphere."

Brazil, with vast natural resources plus serious economic difficulties, is ripe for revolution.

President Quadros is not a Communist. Yet, sitting atop this explosive situation, seeking to mollify both factions in his divided nation, he has publicly sided with Castro during our recent showdown.

President Quadros warns the United States that "any violent action against Cuba could endanger the unity of the Americas . . ."

He says he was not consulted about the abortive invasion of Cuba, but he knew what was up and he went through the motions of protesting to Washington.

Quadros is muzzling foreign journalists if they dare distribute "false, dishonest or tendentious news items which damage interests of Brazil abroad," so our vision inside Brazil at the moment is something less than twenty-twenty.

This much is apparent:

Last May 30, President Quadros announced that he "would welcome a visit from Khrushchev." Ideologically, he'll try to straddle.

Inflation in Brazil is so rampant that you will sell your used car for more than you paid for it new. The next seller will get more for it than he paid for it. And so on.

The cruzeiro, formerly worth one American dollar, is now worth one-third of a United States penny! And it is shrinking 30 per cent a year.

Brazil's nationalized railroads are run-down, inefficient and reach only a small part of the country. Paved roads are scarce.

One-fourth of Brazil's annual agricultural output is lost because there is no transportation with which to move it to market.

Half a million Brazilians are waiting for telephones.

But the government can't install telephones, build hospitals, expand industries fast enough to keep up with the rising costs of operation. This inequity accelerates connivery and corruption.

Communists are prepared to touch a match to this accumulation of worthless paper currency.

In the forests of the Amazon delta at this moment guerilla bands are *training to seek the overthrow of the government this winter.*

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TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50. After you have read each section of HUMAN EVENTS, put it in an envelope and mail it to someone else who will value its contents.

There is No Santa Claus

George McLean, publisher of the *Tupelo Daily Journal,* Tupelo, Mississippi, before the House Banking and Currency Committee during the hearings on the area redevelopment bill:

"In the 13 years from 1948 through 1960 we have spent more than a quarter of a million dollars in industrial development trying to increase the employment of our people. We have floated bonds for over $2½ million under Mississippi's balance-agriculture-with-industry plan. We have invested more than a quarter million dollars in rural development and general community development. In addition, we have bought stock and debentures to help local enterprises. Nearly $4 million has been invested by local people in these enterprises.

"It is our basic conviction that there are no depressed areas—only depressed people. I do not believe that the areas are depressed but rather that the people have too long relied on outside corporations or outside organizations.

"We firmly believe that the starting point for any program of this type is to put people as the basic ingredient. We do not stress projects, programs, professional leadership, nor organization—we put our trust in people.

"We say to our people that there is no Santa Claus. There is no Santa Claus at Washington, at the State capital, at the State college, or the local county seat, who can hand the good life to them. The people who live in the community and love it must assume their own responsibilities and take advantage of their God-given opportunities."

The picture of Government, as I see it, is of a gigantic Santa Claus, and we're dancing around the Christmas tree, hoping for our presents. But each package is marked in fine print, so we don't have to read it, "You don't have to pay for this, but your grandchildren will."

—Dwight D. Eisenhower

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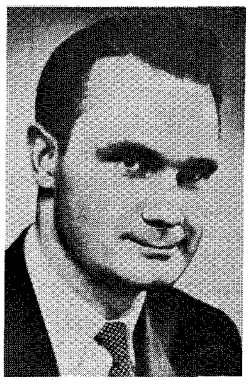
Support this Bill

Russians are now buying American hard red wheat for 62 cents less per bushel than United States consumers. Meanwhile, Khrushchev is reported to be planning an announcement of free bread for his people as proof of the superiority of the Communist system.



LATTA

When Rep. Delbert L. Latta (R.-Ohio) heard the news, he snapped, "Why in blazes should we finance our own destruction?" He fired off a letter to the Department of Commerce, asking for an explanation.

His answer from Commerce was an eyebrow raiser: "For several years officials in the government, as well as many people in the trade, have felt that license of subsidized surplus agricultural products to the blocked countries of Eastern Europe would be in the national interest of the United States."

The amazed Congressman wrote back: "Would you be so kind as to furnish me with the names of these officials who have been advocating this policy for the past several years? Certainly these officials did not represent the policy of the Department of Commerce under the preceding Administration, as I have personally discussed same with former Secretary Mueller and he has advised me that he was unalterably opposed to this new policy."

To date, Latta has received no reply.

The Congressman has introduced a bill (H. R. 7985) which would declare it "to be the policy of Congress that in no manner shall the United States Government either subsidize the export of any agricultural commodity or make available any agricultural commodity to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Communist China, or any other nation designated by the Secretary of State as being dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement."

Latta asks you to write your own Congressman and Senators, asking them, "Why can't I buy a bushel of our wheat at the same price a Russian pays?"

This is WHAT YOU CAN DO. SUPPORT H. R. 7985.

Lollipop Government

One Capitol reporter defines the New Frontier information policies this way: "This is lollipop government: 'sugar-coated' news *handouts*, 'sweetening' friendly reporters with exclusive news *leaks*, and attempting to disguise *censorship* in the patriotic 'flavor' of protecting the national interest. This 'candy' system may work with youngsters, but sooner or later the public always recognizes 'sucker' treatment for what it is."

What You Can Do

By Senator Norris Cotton (R.-N.H.)

If you have some firm convictions on important decisions confronting this Nation—economy, foreign aid, nuclear testing, our stand in West Berlin, admission of Red China to the UN, and others equally vital—let your stand be known. To your Senator and Congressman? Of course. But that's not enough. Write the newspapers. Tell the local and county chairmen of your political party, whichever it is. They have the ear of policy makers all along the line. Yes, even write the President. He can't read all his mail, but somebody at the White House does.

Remember the oft-repeated admonition in the first Hoover Report, "No king ever wielded a scepter more powerful than a 5c pencil in the hands of an American citizen when he sits down to write his Congressman or Senator."

Congressman Scherer's Taped Interview—$7

Gordon H. Scherer, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Scherer, who represents Ohio's First Congressional District, is in his fifth term in Congress, and has long taken the lead in action against Communist subversion in this country. He discusses the threat of internal communism in America today, and cites specific examples of the work of Communist agents here.

SCHERER

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the twenty-first in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

The price for single interviews is $7. If you enter an order for one interview a month the price is $6, one a week $5. $1 is refunded for each tape returned.

Other interviews which you may wish to have are listed below. They are the first twenty weekly interviews in the 1961 series:

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6. Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)
7. Harold R. Collier (R.-Ill.)
8. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)
9. Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.)
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The 12½-minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

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